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RHEUMATISM



CHINESE NEATNESS.

Their Personal Habits Contrast With Their Usual Surroundings.

the finger nails of the inhabitants. You will O'Donnell's drug stores, 1200 32d street and be surprised, possbly, to find that they are generally as clean and bright as though they had just come from the manicure. As are his finger nails, so is the rest of the Chinaman's body. It is one of the queer centradictions about this contradictory people that although their houses are usually surrounded by a fringe of dirt and although they don't take to modern sanitation a bit, they are very cleanly in their personal

The daily tath is an Institution. A bathtub is not necessary. Your Chinaman manages very well with a few cupfuls of water

and a washrag.

He completes his toilet by polishing his long nails, and every day or so he visits the barber, who shaves not only the scanty hair on his face, but also his head and the in-side of his ears. If he can afford it the Chinaman puts on a clean blouse every day or two. It is no accident that these people are a nation of laundrymen. It comes to

Last summer a bunch of university students took a summer job on a big Califor-nia ranch. The regular hands had a good deal of fun over their habits of personal

"They're regular d— Chinamen." said the hands. "Always washing themselves."

Going to College.

The number of candidates now coming up for examination for admission to our colbe unusually large this year. Thousands of students now go to the colleges with the the present demand for specially trained abilities in many departments of business and enterprise. Deficiency in that sort of training is now likely to be a handicap to a young man who must make his own the world. It is noteworthy also that never before was the number of young women who seek education in colleges their especial benefit so great as it is this

want—whether a situation or a servant—a "want" ad, in The Star will reach the want at the can fill your need.

Wife—"Of course, I am. I'v for a rainy day, and this is the tunity I've had to spend it." It matters little what it is that you

NEW PASTOR FOR WEST WASH-INGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Avenue Methodist Church-General Matters.

Rev. C. P. Stealey, pastor of Broadus come pastor of West Washington Baptist formal letter of acceptance of the pastorate tendered him by the congregation more than three weeks ago was made public yesterday by Mr. W. H. Haycock, clerk of the church. Until the new pastor assumes charge the pulpit will be filled by Rev. B. L. Baker of Crozer Theological Seminary Chester, Pa. Mr. Stealey's resignation takes effect in Richmond July 15, but before coming to his new field he will spend the time intervening in rest and recuperation. Rev. Mr. Stealey went originally from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Richmond and has been in the latter place five years. During that period he has built a church costing \$30,000 and has largely increased the mem-bership of his charge. He is regarded as a zealous worker, a consistent organizer and a speaker of considerable ability. He was highly thought of in Richmond and resolutions were adopted expressing the regreat of the ministers of the city over his

Patriotic services were held at the Dum-barton Avenue Methodist Church last evening, at which an address on the "Higher Patriotism" was delivered by the new pasprogram, including national songs and popular recitations, was rendered. The church choir discoursed special music dur-ing the entertainment. The services took the place of the regular hour of worship. Rev. Mr. King, who is a forceful and logical speaker, was introduced early in the evening and enthused his hearers with an eloquent plea for patriotic observance. In the course of his remarks he said that the popular notion about celebrations is slightly exaggerated, and that in celebrat ing the natal day of the republic more good would result from a Christian like observance than to participate in the danger-ous practices which so characterize celebrations nowadays.

Police Lieutenant Schneider.

Lieut. Henry Schneider, who was appointed to the lieutenancy effective last Saturday, has not assumed command of the seventh precinct. He was detailed at headquarters and will for an ingefinite period serve as acting night inspector of police. It is ascertained that Lieut. Schneider will soon take charge of his duties at the head of the Georgetown police.

The citizens of the community are deep-

ly gratified over the appointment for many dent of Georgetown and a property holder and, also, that his service in the ranks and his familiarity among the people west of Rock creek made him especially capable to fill the office. Lieut, Schneider is comparatively a young man, being but forty years old. He enjoys the unique distinction of being the only German lieutenant on the metropolitan police department. It is believed the superintendent of police real-izes that Lieut. Schneider would profit by discharging the duties of inspector and can acquire a more intimate knowledge of the duties of a superior officer in this way.

General Matters.

High requiem mass was said at Holy Trinity Catholic Church this morning at 8:30 o'clock for the repose of the soul of William Wallace Burch, who died last Thursday at his home in Georgetown. Deceased was a son of the late John H. and Sallie C. Burch and a brother of Mrs. S. C. Holy Rood cemetery. Mr. Burch had not enjoyed good health for many months and recently was the victim of a pecular acci-He was a brother, it is said, of Manager Burch of the Ebbitt House of this city.

Vigorous complaints have reached the police about careless conduct of promiscuous bathers who daily visit the river in canoes, and, reaching some point between the Aqueduct bridge and Chain bridge, plunge into the water with scarcely any clothing save kind nature's covering. These bathers, it is alleged, have been extremely annoying to the hundreds of pleasure seekers in their canoes along the Potomac every evening, and especially on Sundays, and have only turned deaf ears to the earnest requests of many citizens who do not wish to resort to harsh measures to compel them to obey the regulations governing such cases. On the statutes, it is said, there exists a provision against the practice of bathing vithout suits along public streams, and unless there is an immediate reform in conduct of these persons, who would probably not break the law intentionally, the officers patroling the river front say they will take severe measures to bring

the ranks of the officers at the George-town precinct: Acting Sergeant J. J. Whaley, transferred from the first to the seventh precinct. Private Chaffee is made desk sergeant, vice Desk Sergeant Gray promoted. Private J. A. Preston and Private J. Jacobsen transferred from third to seventh precinct. Private J. A. Preston dismounted and transferred to the harbor precinct, known as precinct eleven. Private Reno Passeno flood-time is perhaps half a mile wide. It also transferred from seventh to eleventh a deaf man were following down one of its of harbor police. J. O. D. Gray, who served so efficiently during the past year as desk sergeant at the seventh precinct, has been abead. As this column was approached, he transferred by Major Sylvester to the first precinct. The transfer is looked upon as a promotion, for the sergeant is mak-ing for himself an enviable record. Sergeant Gray in addition to his official duties is making a thorough study of law, which he expects to practice upon the completion

Georgetown Branches Star Office. The Evening Star has branch offices at

corner 32d and O streets, where advertise-ments are received at regular rates. Wanted Help and Situations cost 1 cent a word. CUTS INTO THE STOMACH.

Modern Surgeon Able to Accomplish What Was Deemed Impossible. From Leslie's Magazine,

Modern surgery's great achievements have been in the abdominal region. For a generation ago fear of blood poisoning kept the surgeon out of this territory. Here disease intrenched itself and bid the surgeon defiance. But now the surgeon intrepidly enters disease's former stronghold, routs it, and in so doing performs life-saving feats with the organs that seem absolute miracles to the onlooking world.

Take the stomach. If it is too large the surgeon enfolds a portion of the wall and sutures (stitches) the edges; if a part of it is diseased, say with cancer, he cuts it out, sutures the edges, and, if necessary, cuts a new opening for the head of the small intestine and sutures it into place; if the esopha-gus is obstructed so that food cannot be taken naturally, a tube is inserted through the abdominal wall into the stomach, and when the man is hungry he merely drops a premasticated meal into the tube; or, in case a cancerous aren be so large as to demand such a severe operation, the surgeon may remove the entire stomach and suture the esophagus to the duodenum.

Contrast this last operation with the working principle of the 70's, that to enter the stomach is death, and you see how far the stomach is death, and generation. This surgery has traveled in a generation. This last operation is, of course, rarely performed even now, but there are today a few stomachless persons in the world (one returned to work within two months after the operation), attending to their regular duties. taking a special diet, and apparently just as happy as if their stomachs were not in jars

The Woman of It. From the Chicago News.

on laboratory shelves.

Husband-"What! You don't mean to say you are going shopping in all this rain?" Wife-"Of course, I am. I've saved up \$1 for a rainy day, and this is the first oppor-

John R. Clements, fifty-five years old, a painter by trade, fell from a ladder in front of 633 A street northeast this morning shortly before 9 o'clock and sustained injuries which resulted in his death at the Casualty Hospital about ten minutes after the accident.

Clements, who lived at 218 B street northwest, was employed by Arthur Wood of 431 3d street northeast. This morning when he reached the A street house to go to dicated that he was not able to go to work, and he was advised that it would be well for him to refrain from ascending the ladder. Placing the ladder upon the porch he proceeded to climb to the second-story window. Just before he reached the top he reeled and fell, dropping upon the brick pavement in the areaway, a distance of about thirty-five feet, and receiving many injuries. A message wa ssent to the Cas-ualty Hospital for assistance and ten minutes after the accident occurred Dr. Jarboe had the dying man in the hospital. The doctor found that Clements had sustained a fractured skull, broken thigh and leg. fractures of three ribs and both arms and several scalp wounds. Five minutes after he reached the hospital life was extinct. Several friends called at the hospital and made inquiries about Mr. Clements. They section of this city, and a daughter living

INDIAN AS AN IRRIGATOR.

tificate of accidental death.

at Congress Heights. Coroner Nevitt vis-ited the scene of the fall and gave a cer-

Land Along the Rio Grande Artificially Watered Before Annexation.

From the Manufacturer's Record. Texas has at present about 300,000 acres of irrigated land, of which 75,000 acres ire planted in ordinary crops and 225,000 acres in rice. For years stock raising has been the only industry of the arid and semi-arid portions of the state, but the homesteaders of the last decade have cut up the great ranches into small farms and created a demand for water with which to make their crops grow.

Cotton fields are pushing their way now into western Texas. The rice fields are confined for the most part to the coast country, but the belt of irrigated land where general farm products flourish ex-tends from El Paso to the Guadalupe and and from the Rio Grande to the Red iver on the north.

Irrigation is, however, no new thing in fexas. It must not be forgotten that the lone star state is a commonwealth with the romantic history that befits a border state. Long before it became a republic the Indians were irrigating land along he Rio Grande. Afterward the Franiscan friars who came with the early Spanish conquerors carried on irrigation for the cultivation of their fields in the southwestern part of what is now the state of Texas. In the northern and cen-tral parts of the state irrigation has been carried on to a limited extent for many

For some time irrigation development in the Pecos and Rio Grande valleys has been retarded by the lack of water sup-ply which the heavy demand on those rivers in New Mexico and Colorado oceasions. There are many places, however, in the trans-Pecos country where imacross narrow canyons or gorges to form The use of impounding reservoirs has economy of the state, but as the demand for water grows attention is turned to this source of supply and the storage reservoir at Wichita Falls will soon be Bradley of 2018 H street northwest. A duplicated at scores of other points in the funeral many friends and acquaintances of the most fertile sections in the world, and definite plans have been made for the construction of a dam across the canyon eighteen miles above the town to form an immense stor-

age reservoir from which water can be conducted to the valley below.

This canyon is fifty miles in length, and by means of series of dams and canals it is believed that 40,000 acres above and below the town might be made to form an immense storage underditch. Irrigators along the stream from the head of the canyon to the springs already have taken practically the entire normal flow of the stream, making any system in the lower San Saba dependent largely on

THE VICTORIA CATARACT.

Great Falls in South Africa Unlike Any Other on the Entire Globe.

The Zambest valley, for 100 miles or more in every direction from the cataract, is a rough and broken plateau, covered with low brush and stunted trees, with here and there an outcrop of somber basaltic rock, all thoroughly uninteresting. The herbage is but faintly green, and the tropical sky only faintly blue. It is a hazy half-tone landscape, wanting in clear-cut lines in every direction, and lacking above everything else that element we always unconsclously seek in a nature-picture-life. The absence of this produces in the mind a feeling of loneliness and often fear. Across this solemn scene appears a river that in flood-time is perhaps half a mile wide. If ahead. As this column was approached, he would expect to see the river banks bending. the conflagration, and might glance to the right and left to note the direction taken. But the panorama changes as he gazes. The river is no more. And there, where it should be, is only the brown plain, as lonely, brush-covered and monotonous as ever. One must go twenty miles further before the vanished water and the surface of the land again commingle, before it will be possible to walk along the bank in company with the river. So sudden and startling is the transforma-

Meantime the pillar of smoke has resolved itself into a dense mist forced upward in terrific puffs from a yawning gash stretching directly across the bed of the river. This fearful abyss is every second swal-lowing thousands of tons of green-and-white water and belching up blasts of mist that rise hundreds of feet into the air and hurry away with the winds as if rejoicing at their scape from the inferno below. And somewhere, nearly 400 feet below, the en-trapped river is fighting its way between sheer walls of black rock toward a narrow eleft in the eastern wall, whence it escapes foaming and boiling through the zigzags and curves of a deep gorg leading off to the eastward. One goes to an edge of this delivering chasm, and looks down upon the tossing waters, ever pressed from behind by other floods struggling out of the narrow black gateway, and perhaps the most prom inent mental sensation is that of thankful-ness that even in such a grim and ghastly way nature has provided a means by which the fearful slit of a throat above that has swallowed the stream can disgorge it again without causing an overwhelming catastro-

least twice before one is competent to pass an opinion upon it. When the river is in flood (July) the scene is simply terrible. One sees nothing but an enormous sheet of water disappearing into the bowels of the water disappearing into the bowers of the earth, with a noise as of mountains falling upon one another, while from the awful gash comes back in flerce gusts and swiris the foaming breath of the tortured element below. But in December, when the water is low, the edge of the cataract shows as a long, creamy film of lovely lace; the rising mist flows softly away through the little rain forest below the cavern's lip; the gigantic vault itself becomes a wonderful spectacle, a dream of neutral tints, a cave of beauty. Far down in its dark depths the waters, gliding along the rocky walls, and bending gracefully around the corners toward the narrow outlet, pass gayly and laughingly to freedom. For a time the demon of the cataract is sleeping

Sophia Brown, colored, twenty-seven years old, living at No. 5 Brown's court northeast, was taken suddenly sick near 10th and B streets northeast this morning. The ambulance was summoned from the Casualty Hospital and she was taken to the hospital for treatment.

GEORGETOWN AFFAIRS FELL FROM LADDER RUSSIAN PRISONERS ALL MOURN FOR HAY

JAPAN CAPTURED.

The following extracts taken from a let-Reformed Church now in Sendal, Japan, tells of the manner in which the Russian

prisoners are being treated: "SENDAI, Japan, June 17, 1905. "The number of Russian prisoners of war in this locality has now increased to about eight thousand, including thirty-five high Russian officials.

"The prisoners are allowed much freedom, They may go into town for shopping, take strolls over the mountains and adjacent country, take baths in the local bath houses and hot springs at Sendai. They are also allowed to spend as much as three hours in any tea house (restaurant). In all cases in any tea house (restaurant). In all cases Japanese guards accompany the prisoners. During these beautiful June days it is a daily occurrence to see groups of fifty to a hundred men taking strolls through the streets of this city of Sendai. They generally present a very formidable appearance alongside of the Japanese, who are almost in all cases a head smaller than the Russians. The officers chafe under the restraint and complain of having to go about like and complain of having to go about like small school boys, six at a time, in charge of a single Japanese officer who acts as in-terpreter for them. They also consider it a great grievance that their letters must be censored. One of the highest Russian ofbook form as soon as he is able to do so without supervision. Time langs very heavily on their hands. They have very few games to play and scarcely any literature in their mother tongue. Some of these prisoners have been in cevils form all the control of the co prisoners have been in exile from six to eight months, while others are still longer way from all that was once dear to the At first the prisoners were confined in the temples here in the city, but now they occupy a large and spacious newly built hos pital, erected on the large drill grounds.

Buy Many Sweets.

"It is very interesting to see how these men spend their money. They buy many sweetmeats and much cologne. They purchased all the cologne and perfumery in Sendai, and those stores selling any forms of perfume do a thriving business since the Russians are in the city. It is very interesting to us foreigners to notice how the Japanese shops cater to the trade of the Russian prisoners. Shops which hitherto displayed signboards in English now put out Russian signs. Advertise-ments of beer, cakes, wines and whiskies are being sent in the Russian language to the prisoners. The merchants are trying to reap as large a harvest as

"Rations consist of a daily allowance of one pound of meat or fish, three pounds of bread for every two men, vegetables, butter, tea, sugar, pickles, &c. They are well fed, and no one suffers hunger. The private soldiers may have the same as the officers, with this exception, that the private soldier is supplied with rye bread, to which he is accustomed. This fare can be supplemented out of their own private purses, as they are allowed to receive money from their friends, as well as letters and packages. A branch post office has been opened at the Russian prison quarters for the sole convenience prisoners, the mail being delivered to the men three times a day.

"The Russian officers are generally large, tall, fine-looking men. Some are very handsome, with fair hair as a rule. The officers' quarters are well kept and divided into large ward-like apartments, subdivided into rooms to hold two men. Taking the prison as a whole, it is a de-sirable place, and not at all bad. Japan is humane in her treatment of these renumane in her treatment of these re-luctant visitors, and the officers of the Japane army send gifts of cigars and cigarettes after making personal calls upon the prisoners.

Of Unequal Height.

"The privates are of unequal height, many quite noticeable that the Russians are not as muscular and strongly built as the average Japanese. When we look at them on parade we get the Impression that the Russinns cannot bear the strain of fatigue of war nearly so well as can the Japanese soldiers.

news and desire to know about the internal affairs in Russia. The men sleep on comfortable mattresses on the floor Japanese fashion, with plenty of warm blankets, white sheets and soft pillows. A few of the officers have the new suits which they had made here in Sendal, but the majority of the men still wear the old clothing which they brought with them, and to say the least this clothing is filthy and dirty. Most of the coats are lined with sheep pelts. They can easily be scented afar off, and it is perhaps for that reason that the perfume stores are so prosperous. Many of the Rus-sians have fine melodious voices, and they often join in part-singing, in quartets, cho-

ruses and large male choirs. Their songs seem weird and sad, very often in a minor key, sounding like the cap-tive's lament. Many of them, no doubt, are contented with a comfortable life of en-forced idleness, but others are longing for freedom, though the courteous and chivalrous Japanese people do all in their power to give them a little pleasure and to meet their wishes whenever it is possible and within keeping with the law."

"What's in a Name?"

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

"What's in a name?" Why! there may be much in it. It is quite true that "that which we call a rose

By any other name would smell as sweet;" but it must have some sort of name, ever if it be only for our own convenience in identification. You pass thousands daily in the streets who have no name, as far as you are concerned, and you take not the slightest notice of them except it be, perhaps, to mutter anathemas at the trouble they give you. You suddenly see some one whose name you know, and at once your interest is aroused, and, if you do not speak, you nod as you pass, out of that common sympathy we feel in the presence of our kind. You are in a gathering, and see some figure which strikes a note within your own individuality. The first thing you do is to endeavor to find out the name. moment you have secured it the note, notion, idea, what you will, is inseparably at-tached to the name, even if it be only like a tag to a specimen in a museum, and you have added another possession to your col-

iection. There is much in a name.

All this is apropos of that vacation you are going to take on the mountains or by the lake shore, or "just in the country." There, in the flowers, the trees, the birds, the insects (bugs, if you will), are a number of individualities, like those of the thousands you pass in the street. Will you pass them by with that lack of interest with which we move among our fellow men or are you going to let them strike a note in your individuality which shall insist upon having a name? Although Peter Bell did not care for flowers.

"A primrose by the river's brim A yellow primrose was to bim," he knew its name. Much of your enjoy

ment depends upon your attitude, for the world to which the flowers, trees, birds and insects belong offers pleasures, diversion, rest, thoughts of beauty which the human world does not afford.

March of the Bullfrog. From the Kansas City Journal.

The bullfrog has joined the procession in the wake of the star of empire. A monster of his kind was decoyed by a boy with a red flannel rag at the end of a hook at Hoxle, and it made a fry for the family. The presence of frogs in western Kansas is a sign of the spread of moisture in the so-called semi-arid region. The frog lives in the water and when he migrates he travels by the streams. He has worked his way by degrees from the swamps of the Missouri up the Kaw to the Solomon, up the Solomon to the forks, up the south fork to one of its branches and up the branch to Hoxie, where he has made a branch to Hoxie, where he has made a stand to grow up with the country. Frogs, in fact, have become so numerous that their hoarse voices—so strange to the peo-ple of that country—keep the people awake

Ella-"Bella has lost her voice and the loctor says that it will be some time before

PAINTER DIES AS RESULT OF AC- MISSIONARY TELLS OF THOSE LAMENT OF EDITORS ON DEATH

Be Hard to Fill - Was Peer of Younger Adams and Webster.

The death of Secretary Hay inflicts a de and universal outpouring of grief bears no resemblance to the conventional expres-sions which are often evoked by the disap-pearance of a notable figure from the stage of public affairs. The American people had a profound regard for Mr. Hay, and a strong attachment. He had excited their admiration and he possessed their confi-dence. They had become accustomed to believe that no emergency in foreign rela-tions could arise in which he would not prove equal to all the requirements of na-tional honor and interest, and they constantly expected him to meet every demand in such a manner as to gratify their pride in the fame of their country. In their es-timation he was a guarantee of public security, and they rejoiced to see their own sentiments more and more clearly and widely reflected in the generous testimony of

Hay's Tact and Skill.

From the New York Sun

By the death of the Secretary of State w have lost a public servant who for some seyen years conducted out exterior rela-tions with a tact and skill that gained for him the sincere respect of European diplo-matists and the thorough confidence of his fellow countrymen. At a somewhat critical conjunction of our history when many a question not only urgent but of large prospective import called for expert and far-sighted treatment, he shaped his course with caution and dexterity, and planted in the popular mind the just belief that in the hands of John Hay the nation's foreign interests were safe.
The McKinley and Roosevelt administra-

tions may be said to have witnessed our definite and formal entrance into the circle of great powers. The war with Spain revealed to ourselves as well as to foreign nations the magnitude of the part which geographical position and unexampled growth in wealth and population had imposed on the United States. At the hour of our emergence from traditional isolation and our assumption of enlarged responsibilities it was fortunate that our Secretary of State not only possessed sound and high qualities of mind and character, but was also intensely patriotic, imbued to an exceptional extent with the American spirit.

His Place in History. From the Brooklyn Engle.

A great war was in progress when John Hay began to make his mark in public life. This morning comes the announcement of his death-a great war is in progress now. As Lincoln's secretary, he was in evidence

while the north and south contended for supremacy; to the struggle in the far east, and to what may be called its antecedent conditions, he was indebted for especial eminence. Not at any time during the long interval, covering a period of more than forty years, can be be said to have been, even momentarily, an idle man. Always having a post, he was always at it. A short time ago he left his desk at Washington, not of his own volition. His response to the danger signal came too late. The end had then begun.

There will not be dispute as to the place to which he is entitled.

Cherish His Fame. From the Baltimore Herald.

It is difficult to give in a few words the sum of a life so full of purposeful activities as that of Secretary Hay. His death at his prime, when his powers of mind were unaffected by the wear of years, seems to be a futile challenge of the security and permanence of worthy labors. He had reached of them being about the same height as the average Japanese soldier. However, it is the prized possession of men of devoted purpose, yet the nation was indulging in forecasts for the political future in which the name of Mr. Hay loomed large. Appraised by any of the standards by which his diversified abilities permit his life to be gauged, he was eminent. In literature he had secured a gentle and genial place; and efficiency; in politics he was a gentle-man; as a diplomat he had long been accorded the palm.

Hay's Principles.

From the Philadelphia Telegram.

In the sudden death of Secretary of State
John Hay this nation sustains a loss more
to be deplored than will be generally understood until in the perspective of history his great work is seen in its full proportions and its harmonious design is made clear. Educated in diplomacy and the science of government, under the tutelage of Abra-ham-Lincoln, with whom he sustained close and personal relations during the civil war, John Hay brought to bear on the conduct of governmental affairs two simple prin-ciples which he consistently maintained throughout his public career. These were, as we would that others would do unto us and, second, the informing precept of the Monroe doctrine, that the influence of this nation should predominate in international affairs concerning the western hemisphere.

Hay and the Senate.

From the New York World. Of the many illustrious Americans who have been at the head of the State Department only four rendered a longer term of continuous service than John Hay. Con-temporary estimates frequently fail to stand the test of history; but Mr. Hay's fellow-citizens long ago accorded him a rank, in point of diplomatic efficiency, with the three greatest of the long line of Sec.

the three greatest of the long line of Sec-retaries of State—with John Quincy Adams, with Daniel Webster and with William H. Mr. Hay's foreign friends have repeatedly acclaimed him the most consummate diplomatist of his day, outranking Landsdowne, Bulow, Delcasse and Lamsdorf. This is by no means an extravagant esti-mate in a day in which diplomacy has lost much of its traditional virility and power. It is one of the curious facts of republican government that Mr. Hay's most strenuous diplomatic struggles were not with his foreign rivals, but with the United States Senate, and that his most bitter defeats were sustained at the hands of that co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power.

The Loss of John Hay. From the New York Herald.

In a time of general complaint that the reward of "filthy lucre" offered by great cor-porations prevails over the honor and fame of high public service, the life and death of John Hay remind us that there are still men of marked ability and lofty ideals who would rather serve their country than amass big bank accounts.

As Lincoln's secretary and confidential friend Mr. Hay played a part in the great tragedy that welded the states into a nation. A generation later, and when that nation had made a new departure as a world power, it fell to his lot as Secretary of State to pilot it among the currents and quick-sands of international diplomacy—a task for which his natural gifts and long experience of public affairs peculiarly equipped him.

Calamity. From the Baltimore Sun.

The death of Secretary of State John Hay is a national calamity, because he stood for a sane and unaggressive Americanism at a time when the spirit of jingoism prevailed in high quarters. Throughout the period in which he was head of the State Department
Mr. Hay's name was considered by the
American people synonymous with wise
counsels and with moderation. He won
extraordinary prestige at home, while his reputation as a diplomatist was world-wide. And yet he was not a "war Secretary," but an apostle of peace. He smoothed out dif-ferences and reconciled antagonisms. Far greater and more enduring is the glory of the statesman and diplomatist who seeks peace and insures it than that of the man who regards every difference as cause for a

He Was Fair. From the New York Times. "At this exigent moment," wrote Burke,

in the most personal and pathetic of all his compositions, "the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied." This saying expresses the feeling of the whole American people in the loss of John Hay. He was so sound, in the loss of John Hay. He was so sound, he was so careful, he was so fair, that by these qualities he had inaugurated, more auspiciously than any other American whom and then assembling them required long She—"Why, what do you mean?"

Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled Only at the Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with Its Own Natural Gas

tional isolation, and its fated entry, for good or for evil, upon the stage of "world

Artistic Temper.

From the New York Evening Post.

The late John Hay represented to the full | ooth theories of genius. He had capacities so marked and versatile that everything he undertook was done with a kind of divine ease, and he had a special training so laborious and protracted that his success night be accounted for as the result of sheer application. What distinguishes him from a score of illustrious predecessors in or, if one will, artistic quality of his temper

Hay's Name in History. From the New York Globe

It is no reflection on President Roosevelt but rather a testimony to his own broad nindedness, to recall that his trust in John Hay contributed in no small degree to that onfidence in Theodore Roosevelt, the man of generous impulse and quick energy, which made last year's election an unparalleled popular tribute. To few public men in her history does the United States owe more for service that will count through

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

the ages than it does to Mr. Hay.

Formal Announcement of Death of Secretary Hay. President Roosevelt has prepared th

of John Hay, Secretary of State. The proclamation will be forwarded by mail to all ambassadors and ministers of the United States in foreign countries and also will be transmitted officially to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of foreign nations.

Following is the full text of the announce-

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.
John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, died July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the President of this country a national bereavement, and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world onditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln, and for wellnigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his lifework by serving as Secretary of the State with such farsightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country, but upon all the nations of the earth. As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United

and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States. I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed and that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed Done at the city of Washington this 3d

States be displayed at half-mast at all forts

day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the inde-pendence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President: HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE, Acting Secre-

tary of State. Secretary Loeb practically has completed arrangements for President Roosevelt's trip to Cleveland to attend the funeral of Mr. Hay. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and as the journey from Oyster Bay to Cleveland will consume nearly twenty hours, it will be necessary for the President to leave there tomorrow afternoon. He will make the trip in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad, leaving Oyster Bay about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At Philadelphia the President will be joined by members of his Cabinet, who will accompany him to the funeral

of Mr. Hay. It is expected the President will reach Cleveland about 9 o'clock Wednesday mornirg. He will remain there only a few hours e special train being scheduled to start on the return trip at 3 o'clock that afternoon Bay, arriving there about 11 o'clock a.m. Thursday. Members of the Cabinet who accompany the President will leave the spe-

clal train at Philadelphia and return to Washington. The President passed a quiet and un-eventful Sunday at Sagamore Hill with his family. A few neighbors called informally during the afternoon and evening, but no official visitors were received. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and their son Archer

attended church services in the morning. ODD FACTS ABOUT BARRELS.

Over 300,000,000 Manufactured and Used in This Country Annually. From the Chicago Chronicle.

great ranching region of Texas is level or slightly rolling, making the finest place in the world for the automobile. All along the Southern Pacific to the west and the The introduction of improved machiners in its manufacture has made the American cooperage business the largest in the world. Texas and Pacific and Fort Worth and Denver railroads dozens of automobiles are There are upward of 300,000,000 barrels and circular packages manufactured in this country annually, and the demand increases so that this output must be steadily broadened in order to keep pace with the growth of the business. The largest consumption of barrels is in the cement business, which approximately demands \$5,600,000 a year for the trade, while flour comes next with a demand for 22,500,000; fence staples, bolts, nuts and nails require 15,000,000, and sugar 15,000,000. Roasted coffee, spices, crockery and fruits and vegetables use up about and fruits and vegetables use up about 5,000,000 barrels a year each, while the glassware trade, baking powder companies, distilled liquor manufactures, and candy, tobacco and cheese packers are big users of barrels, averaging in each trade from 2,000,000 to 8,000,000 barrels. The consumption of barrels for molasses, oil, lard and pork is also enormous, while dry paint. glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings and general hardware articles annually increase

the demand on the cooperage supply.

While the amount of expenditure for barrels can be closely estimated for a given year, it is not possible to say how many barrels are in actual use. The life of a barrel is put down at one year by the trade but that is far from true. The great majority of barrels have as many lives as a cat. They begin as sugar or flour barrels, and are then sold to the farmer for ship-ping his produce to market. It may be they are returned to him several times, carrying potatoes or pickles to market in the first trip, and then cabbages or lettuce in the next, each cargo being lighter in weight barrel may serve out its life work as a gar-bage receptacle and be burned in the end in some tenement house to keep out the win-ter's chill. Thus it may be said that a barrel, serves a more useful career than almost any other manufactured article, and its life is much longer than a season,

The demand for barrels is steadly increasing because modern machinery has made it possible to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of package. That it is the most convenient

what hand labor did so slowly and clumsil The modern veneer machines have been instrumental in reducing the cost of bar rels. Hand labor is eliminated here to such an extent that the work of feeding the ma-chines constitutes most of the requirements required thickness by the machines and then pressed into shape by hydraulic pres-sure until they are ready for the assembling machine.

A feature of barrel-making in this coun-

try is the grading of the circular packages so that all the lumber brought to the factories can be utilized. One class of bar-rels must be absolutely watertight, without a flaw of any kind in their stayes. Barrels made for the oil, whisky and paint tradmust not only be flawless, but they mus have a resistance power equal to a lateral pressure of 500 pounds. In order to secure this the staves must be put to a rigid test beforehand and they must be cared, so there will be no danger of shrinkage and damage when put into use. Lumber used for this work must be carefully selected and it must be cured by nature's slow but sure process. Kiln-dried lumber would never do. The condition of kiln-dier wood is such that it would prove too brittle.

The choicest oak, mickory, ash or other hardwood must be selected for barrels used

for such purposes, and their cost is consequently in proportion to the extra labor and cost of the raw product. Out of every dozen trees in an ordinary woods only four or five will be found to pass the most rigid exam;

PROFITS OF THE SUEZ CANAL. Rates to Be Lowered Again to Keep

Dividends Below 25 Per Cent. From the New York Tribune "'Tis forty years since," and what a dif-

ference between then and now! At that time men were saying the Suez canal never would or could pay operating expenses. At the present time its profits are so enor mous that the company is compelled again and again to reduce the tolls in order to keep the dividends within legal bounds. Of a truth, Mr. Greenwood was prescient when thirty years ago he persuaded the British government to buy the khedive's shares. Lord Derby, the foreign minister, did not like the scheme, Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, distinctly dis-approved it. Disraeli himself, prime minis-

ter, was doubtful.

It did not seem a tempting thing to pay \$20,000,000 for shares, the interest on which had been mortgaged for nineteen years. Bu Mr. Greenwood was persistent. He pointed out what most of the shares, apart from the khedive's, were held in France, while 86 per cent of the traffic through the canal was British. So British commerce must pay tolis into French pockets. The tolls were high, and when England asked that they be reduced France answered that if England did not like the canal she might send her commerce by the old route around the cape. In the end Mr. Greenwood's pleas prevailed, and the British government paid \$20,000,000 for shares that are now worth

A curious error was made in a dispatch the other day, which said this year's divi-dend was only 14.1 per cent. Not for a long time has it been so low. The dispatch should have said it was 141 francs a share, a far different thing. As the shares are of 500 francs each, the dividend is at the rate of 28.2 per cent, or just twice what was a first stated. Last year's dividend was 130 franc a share, or 26 per cent. Now the London agreement binds the company not to appropriate profits of more than 25 per cent, but to reduce the tolls as much and as often as may be necessary to keep them down to that figure. That is why the com-

pany proposes another reduction.

It did reduce tolls two years ago from 9 to 8½ francs a ton, but still the profits kept on increasing and pushing the dividend above the 25 per cent limit. There are those who recken that if tolls were now rethose who reckon that if tolls were now reduced to 6 francs the company would still be able to declare a yearly dividend of 25 per cent, and that a few years hence a still further reduction can be made without im-

Automobiles on Texas Ranches.

pairment of the legal dividend.

From the Houston Post. "I have just returned from a tour of the great ranching region of western Texas," said the salesman, "and as it is my custom to make that belt at least twice every year it comes easy for me to note progress.
"No man who has not visited it in recent

months can even surmise the great change

worked by the automobile. Why, the latter

has now brought points more than 100 miles distant from the railways into the closest possible touch with civilization. What used to be days of travel between distant ranches and railway stations is now merely a matter of a very few hours. "Nearly all the ranchmen own their auto-mobiles, and you can see them skimming the broad prairie in every direction, at times frightening the jack rabbits and the coyotes and striking consternation to the hearts of hoot owls and the rattlesknakes. "With the passing of the cowboy has almost come the passing of the cow pony, too, for on several big ranches I actually saw men rounding up the herds in automo-biles. For the most part the country in the

to be seen from car windows standing at stations where the buggy and the ranch wagon used to be." A Norse Legend.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. According to a recent work on Norway, the scantiness of the soil in that country is explained by some of the country people as follows: At the creation of the ple as follows: At the creation of the world the angels whose duty is was to scatter the soil forgot Norway. Seeing this, the guardian angel of the land made complaints to the Creator. What was to be done? Impossible to restart the whole of the creation for the sake of Norway. "Come, my little angels," said He; "look carefully and perhaps you may still find a little earth." The conscience-stricken angels swept the floor of heaven, and the little dust they found they gathered in their draperies and scattered over the Norwegian rocks.

Gloves and Microbes.

From the London Chronicle.

It was noticed in Paris when King Edward was there that he always appeared in public with his right hand gloved, but not his left. As it is a common practice to carry the right glove loose, and not the left, much speculation has been excited by the king's reversal of this custom. One learned writer suggests that it is due to a sound perception of hygienic propriety. The object of a glove, he says, is not to adorn, but to protect the hand. Which and has the more constant employment, and is, therefore, brought into closer contact with microbes? Why, the right hand. It follows that, in keeping that hand gloved, the king shows his unfalling sense. Vive le roi!

From the Chicago News

He (after the show)-"I guess the curtain must have fallen too hard on the first act." and she was taken to Stella—"That's too bad, with only three one can name could have done, the fated practice and apprenticeship. Today ma- He—"That might account for the play betreatment. The stella—"That's too bad, with only three one can name could have done, the fated practice and apprenticeship. Today ma- He—"That might account for the play betreatment. The stella—"That's too bad, with only three one can name could have done, the fated practice and apprenticeship. Today ma- He—"That might account for the play betreatment."—Town Topics.